## ACFAPANEL

Light WeightConcrete wallpanel


High-quality. fire-rated wall system.



## ACFA

Light Weight Panels reduce structural costs and provide design Hexibility.

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Light weight Concrete wall panel


ACFA Panel ${ }^{\circledR}$ is made from a lightweight core of OPC Cement and expanded polystyrene bead aggregate sandwiched between ACFA Board Facing Sheets. Thanks to the durability of ACFA Board-facing sheets, and the cement base core, ACFA Panels are designed to take the knocks, scrapes, and other rough wall-facing conditions.
Fast Track Assembly System ACFA Wall panels are erected using a simple and speedy assembly system. Panels have tongue and groove joints, simply sliding between the top and bottom steel or aluminum sections and locking them together. Panel edges are recessed, allowing vertical joints to be taped, set, and sanded flat.

Surface Finish
ACFA Panel ${ }^{\circledR}$ provides a consistently smooth, flat surface to a standard not achievable by rendering, masonry, or lightweight concrete block. ACFA Wall Panel © panels are delivered to the site ready for installation. Once installed, the panels are ready to use or to finish with any desired decorative treatment


## ACFAPANEㅌ․

## Installation

On Performance Characteristics, ACFA Panel ${ }^{\circledR}$ exceeds the Building Code of structural tests for lightweight construction.

ACFA Wall Panels are erected using light gauge steel framing at the wall base and head. Varied installation options are availa ble, incorporating channel, angle, or concealed framing systems. ACFA Wall Panels slip together using a tongue and groove jointing system and may be flush set or butt jointed according to project requirements.

ACFA Panel ${ }^{\circ}$ is suitable for various surface finishes, including paints, wallpapers, and aggregates. The fiber cement facing are immune to permanent water damage, making ACFA Wo anels suitable for wet area applications.

## ACFA


$\int^{\text {Fixing }}$
$\int$ Using a specific proportion of slurry and water to turn into a paste, use water to even up the bumps. After that, apply polymer mortar in the grooves in the wall and the baseline of the wall. In the case of steel structures, $U$ Channels of 102 mm $3000 \mathrm{~mm} \times 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ thick should be used at the top and bottom.

## titing the Pane

After moving the mortar-covered wall panels to their respec ive positions, align them vertically with the baseline. Use the rowbar to ensure the wall panels are tightly fitted with one another.

## ACFAPANE틀

$5 \quad$ In Place
Place the walls together closely so that excess mortar can be scraped away. Finally, temporarily fix the wall in place.
Adjustments
Check the adjustments of the wall and make the necessary adjustments.
$\bigcirc$ Insertion of Wires
An electric saw will be utilized to create grooves in which switch boxes and wires can be implanted. Any gaps left behind can be filled with cement mortar.

Finishing
To finish the wall, tiles may be fitted without any scraping. Wallpaper may also be applied directly onto the wall or the panels can be painted as per the finishing options.


## Pasting of Panels

Tongue and Groove are pasted using suitable adhesives (Mix of Cement and Sodium Silicate solution) or as stated in the installation methodology.

8 Jointing \& Finishing
Joints are taped and finished using ACFA Jointing Compound and Glass Fiber Mesh Tape.


1 Installation of Door Frame
All types of door frames can be fitted in the wall. The door frame can be secured with nails and a wall anchor

## 7 Jumbo Height Parition

a. Suitable for non-load-bearing walls up to 4.8 mtrs height
b. Framework/ Steelwork is not required for these types of partitions up to 4.8 meters
c. In such cases panels are staggered for attaining stability and rigidity.
d. Minimum stagger of 1800 mm is recommended between horizontal joints of two adjacent panels considering
three meter panel length. The length of the panels is to be decided accordingly
e. Top support such as a GI channel is necessary for such construction type.

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| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Looking

Can ACFA Wall Panel® be used in load-bearing situations? 100 mm thick ACFA Wall Panel ${ }^{\circ}$ panels used in single-story house walls are capable of accepting up to ten times the conventional roof loading. ACFA Wall Panel © panels used as load-bearing walls in two-story building structures result in fast and efficient construction.

Where is ACFA Wall Panel ${ }^{\circledR}$ used?
ACFA Wall Pane ${ }^{\bullet}$ can be used as external or internal walls in conventional buildings, remote area housing, transportable houses, demountable refugee housing, disaster shelters, partition walls, fire-rated walls, sunscreens, and facades on multi-level buildings. Panels can also be used for roof sheds, fences, and many other farm uses.

How to increase ACFA Wall Panel ® Sound Transmission capabilities for Hotel or Hospitals Wall Construction?
Increasing the sound transmission coefficient above the range of 49-47dB using a 100 mm panel requires a separate wall sheet, which can be attached to one side of the ACFA Wall Panel@ leaving an air gap or including special insulation. The cavity so formed is ideal for accommodating services.

## How are doors and windows fitted?

Wooden doors and windows are fitted traditionally. Aluminum and steel frames are manufactured so that the jambs or stiles surface fit or clamp around the ACFA Panel ${ }^{\circ}$ walls.
[frequently asked questions]

If the panels are damaged or altered can they be repaired? Yes, panels may be easily repaired. Panels can be patched or fushed to give a smooth surface finish.

Can ACFA Panel ${ }^{\circledR}$ be used as a fire-rated wall? Yes, particular care must be paid to jointing methods in the fire-rated application. Manuals are available detailing methods of panel construction and jointing. The 100 mm panel will give a fire rating of $>2$ Hour- in load bearing applications.

Can ACFA Panel be used in any climate conditions? There are no restrictions to ACFA Panel ${ }^{\circledR}$ use, although special design techniques must be employed where seismic or high wind load conditions exist. For freeze-thaw conditions, a suitable surface sheet or a special treatment must be applied to the panels.

How are electrical conduits and plumbing installed? The ACFA Wall Panel ${ }^{\circledR}$ may be surface chased; the conduit inserted, cut, filled, and flushed to a smooth finish. The panel can also be bored down the core to take electrical wiring or other services.

Are the panels capable of carrying fixtures ?
Yes, fixtures such as toilet cisterns, cabinets, and air conditioning units are secured with conventional fixings. A chart is available detailing test results with various fixings.

What are the advantages of ACFA Wall Panel ${ }^{\oplus}$ over traditional wall types? ACFA Panel ${ }^{\circledR}$ combines the speed of assembly, quality finish, high fire rating, and solid masonry feel while eliminating wet trades. Good thermal and sound transmission co-efficiency make it an ideal solution for almost all internal and external wall requirements.

If any questions remain unanswered. please contact info@acfasa.com or visit www.acfasa.net
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## BRICK WALLACFA Panel

Saving in structural cost

- Easy waste Handling, and economical Material
- Better occupant's comfort.
- A high-end finish can be easily achieved with putty \& paint.
- Improved energy-efficient interiors.


| Parameters | Unit of Measurement | 9" Plastered Brick wall | Acfa Panel | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WEIGHT | Kg/ Sqm | 250 | 56 | ACFA Panel is $\frac{1}{4}$ the weight of the traditional brick wall |
| CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUE | Wet/ Dry | Wet | Dry | Fast Erection (1/3 the time) Easy Waste Handling "Speed is Money" |
| STRENGTH(Impact Resistance) | Rating in Duty | Severe Duty | Severe Duty | Equivalent. |
| SURFACE FINISH | -- | Requires POP punning on plaster for high-end finish | Provides smooth surface. | ACFA Panel eliminates the cost \& time of POP Punning. |
|  |  |  | light weight, do not require any structural support. | ACFA Panel allows post-erection design layout modifications. |
| Thermal Insulation | U-Value in $\mathrm{W} / \mathrm{m} 2 \mathrm{k}$ | 6.03 | 1.85 | The lower the U -Value, the better the thermal insulation. |
|  |  |  | 134 Minutes | Lower the U -value better the thermal insulation. |
| Sound Insulation | STC in dB | 38 | 40 | Sleeker Drywalls with better sound insulation |




DOOR FRAME ELEVATION


TYPICAL DOOR JAMB FIXING DETAIL



METHODS FOR INSTALLING ELECTRICAL WIRING IN ACFAPANEE' WALLS
elevation


AND EXTERN
PLAN DETALL


CHASING OF SERVICES
CUT CHASES FROM ONE SIDE ONYY PER PANEL.

TAAE CARE NOT TO DAMAGE REVERSE SIDE | FACING SHET. |
| :--- |
| $A+B=3$ PANEL |

 ILLUSTRATEED.
HORRZONTAL ANO VERTICAL CHASES MAY INTERSECT TOTAL CUT COUSTITVE WITH OF ALL

 OVER CHASES WTH PAPER TAPE AND JOINT SETING
COMPOUND.
 elevation detall


FIXING AT CEILING elevation detall

##  <br> elevation detall


shower tap fixing
elevation detall



## ACFA



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